The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

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## INJUNCTION JUDGES ARE DAILY SEIZING MORE POWER

Judge-made law and injunction judges are increasing their power over the lives of the people, and conditions are shaping for the inevitable contest between rule by oligarchs and rule by law.

Usurpation by judges is natural. It is another proof of the inflexible law that power begets power; that no man or group of men can be trusted to rule their fellow men.

Wage workers were the first victims of judge-made law. This is true in every case where tyranny operates.

As the public accepted judge rule as a substitute for law, the judges continued to extend their power. The inexorable law was operating—power begets power.

Injunction judges have denied free speech, free assemblage and trial by jury. They have placed the dollar above human rights. They have now reached the stage where they are controlling newspapers.

With a few exceptions, these newspapers have defended injunction judges. Now it will be interesting to see how long the Fourth Estate will accept advice it so freely gives workers; how long will it forego constitutional rights and submit to irresponsible rule.

Organized labor has been lectured by newspapers because it opposes the injunction in strike times. Then rights are denied and acts are outlawed that are legal if no strike exists.

"They want to violate law!" is the dust-raising cry of these newspapers, that have ignored gross violation of fundamental principles and constitutional guarantees.

But these newspapers are due for a change of policy. Injunction judges are increasing their power and are now dictating to newspapers. They are making a mockery of free press, as they have of free speech and peaceful assembly.

The injunction judge is giving the Fourth Estate the same treatment accorded wage workers.

The public has not forgotten recent attempts of New Mexico courts to gag the press by sentencing Editor Magee of Albuquerque to prison because he dared criticise courts. The editor was pardoned by the governor of that state.

The Arizona state supreme court has ruled that a judge can gag newspapers. In this case the superior court of Gila county enjoined the holding of an election, which was prescribed by statute.

The Silver Belt, a daily newspaper published in Globe, criticised the court. The editor was found guilty of contempt.

The state supreme court upheld this suspension of law and control of the press. "We think the articles from which we have quoted are to be considered contemptuous," said the court. The law-defying lower court, who defamed the judiciary, escaped censure.

From Superior, Wis., comes the news that Federal Judge Luse has warned the editor of the Superior Evening Telegram that he must not publish news of a criminal trial which might have a tendency to prejudice jurors.

The accuracy of the news was not questioned. The court made no attempt to stop jurors from reading the paper. Instead, he told the editor what he could not print, and would enforce his edict by contempt proceedings.

These cases indicate the wind's direction.

They again prove that no group in society is immune from an injustice that has been inflicted on any other group. They also recall the unyielding law that when men are permitted to usurp power they will extend that power.

Judge-made law and the labor injunction judge are enemies of popular government. They are enemies of every requisite of a free people—free speech, free press, free assembly and trial by jury.

## STEEL TRUST FORCED TO YIELD QUITTING 12-HOUR DAY POLICY

New York, Aug. 18.—Backed against a stone wall by popular opinion and the fear that its employes will organize, steel barons are grudgingly breaking from the 12-hour day.

The established rate of 40 cents an hour is increased 25 per cent or to 50 cents an hour. This makes $4 for an eight-hour day, as against $4.80 for a 12-hour day.

The steel barons are bending their stiff necks most unwillingly and clearly indicate that they are making the change because they are compelled to. They profess a great fear that sufficient labor can not be secured. This is not in accord with sentiments found in the financial section of the daily press, where business men are told facts. This is shown in press dispatches from Pittsburgh on August 11, when reference is made to a "quiet steel market." In explaining how steel mills are adhering to one price, the dispatch said: "At a time like this, when the market is dull, both seasonably and otherwise, any departure would attract attention."

On August 8, the Iron Age, a recognized spokesman for the steel industry, said:

> "As men are taken from 12-hour shifts in the reduction of working hours that has begun already in some districts, output will be brought closely in line with demand. The stabilizing effect the movement will have on prices is already receiving attention from buyers."

In an interview in the New York World, issue of August 12, Judge Gary exhibited an angry mood because he was compelled to abandon the 12-hour day. Seldom has a captain of industry publicly shown such ill humor.

The judge said the public, though "ignorant" of conditions, compelled this change and the workers would be "bitterly disappointed."

"They were satisfied—our men," said the trust executive, who made no attempt to conceal his chagrin by being forced to act against his wishes.

"The outlook for the industry is bright. For the workmen—we can only hope," said the gloomy judge, who assumed the attitude of one who has been defeated.

Judge Gary's claim that his employes were satisfied under the 12-hour rule is contrary to a story published in the Baltimore Sun, issue of August 14, which states that one of the great factors in forcing the steel barons to abandon their 12-hour stand was the unrest of employes. In referring to two meetings of the steel barons, during July, this newspaper said:

> "These two meetings adjourned over a week-end to permit the presidents of the various companies to return to their homes to learn, if possible, the attitude of the employes who would be affected.
>
> "Though no statement was made by the executives on their return it has been presumed that they found a majority of the employes agreeable to the changed rate of pay for the shorter hours, for shortly after the committee meetings were resumed the decision to make the change was announced."

The statement that steel barons made a special trip to their plants to ascertain the views of employes indicates how much attention these autocrats pay to their unorganized workers. It also refutes the steel barons' public claim that their employes favored the long work day.

## *Vessel Owners' Publicity Has Failed*

Chicago. August 18.—Newspaper statements that when the great steamship Leviathan arrived at England she would be searched for deserting British seamen was a shipowners' bluff that did not work, according to Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois state federation of labor and a member of the International Seamen's union. He is considered an authority on maritime law and is well versed in the operation of the La Follette seamen's law.

Under this act when a foreign ship arrives at an American port, the seamen can leave the ship. Formerly they were arrested for desertion on complaint of the captain of the ship.

Under the La Follette act all seamen are given the same treatment that is accorded workers on land. The law is working havoc with foreign ship owners, who compete with American ship owners. Formerly, the foreign ship arrived at an American port with cheap labor. Now, under the La Follette act, these crews can—and do—quit the vessel, and the captain is forced to pay the going wage rate at that port before they will enlist. No longer can he call on American police officials to arrest his crew and throw them, in irons, back on his ship.

This legislation is doing what its advocates predicted—raising the wage standard of the seamen of the world, and thereby ending the disadvantage American vessel owners have suffered.

Great Britain has led the fight against the La Follette act, and has punished seamen who left their ships in an American port and later returned to England.

"Instead of becoming frightened in the manner expected by the British and other European ship owners," said Mr. Olander, "the seamen continue to assert their rights, and now, when they find it dangerous to return to their home ports, are solving the problem by simply staying away. This causes additional worry to the harassed shipping interests. Their costs are mounting.

"Recently the British White Star liner Pittsburgh found it necessary to pay a bonus of five pounds—equivalent to about $21—to each man of her crew in order to induce them to remain on board the vessel for the return voyage.

"Since the passage of the seamen's act by congress in 1915, foreign shipping interests in the United States, represented by a horde of consular agents throughout the country, have led a great part of the American press to believe that the seamen's act places an undue burden upon the American merchant marine. Chambers of commerce, employers' associations and business institutions of all kinds were led to echo the false cry. Now the cat is out of the bag and the truth is being confessed by the foreign interests. And the truth is simply this, that the La Follette seamen's act furnishes the only means by which the American merchant marine can be given a fair competitive chance on the seven seas, setting a high standard of liberty for seamen and safety regulations for passengers and crew, and making this applicable to all ships in American harbors, regardless of the flag they fly."

### Use Labor Shortage Cry To Secure Labor Surplus

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 18.—Paving contractors cry for more men, while they lay off men because of lack of material, says Editor Bergstrom of the Paving Cutters' Journal. The labor editor says that scarcely a day passes without a call for paving cutters while on many jobs members are forced into idleness because contractors have not provided stock.

"Is it possible that some employers prefer to have more men on their jobs than can be steadily employed?" asks Editor Bergstrom. "At our last conference we heard much talk on the need for an increased production, but if any of our employers have since aided production by giving better stock, steadier employment and improved working conditions, we have yet to hear about it."

## *Employers Control Non-Union Miners*

Washington, Aug. 18.—Anti-union coal owners in Pennsylvania, Alabama and West Virginia dictate to employes who shall visit them, according to a report submitted by a voluntary committee of clergymen and educators to the United States coal commission.

Employes of many mines are held in a state of isolation and are not allowed to receive relatives in their homes if the companies object. The report states that the W. J. Rainey company, Inc., operating in Fayette county, Pa., allows the miners three kinds of visitors, namely, the physician, the driver of a moving van and the undertaker.

The authors of the report include Zacheriah Chaffee, professor of law at Harvard university; Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic university, Washington; Prof. Herbert A. Miller, of Oberlin college, and Rev. Arthur A. Holt, social service secretary of the Congregational church, Boston.

A typical lease, the committee says, is that used by the H. C. Frick coke company at its operations at both Fairchance, Fayette county, and Mammoth, Westmoreland county, Pa., which recites that:

"The rights appurtenant to the premises hereby leased shall be only the right of ingress and egress to the said lessee and his dependents who are members of his immediate family, and the said lessee covenants and agrees to not use, nor suffer to permit the use of the lands, ways, roads or alleys to said leased premises for any other purpose or by any other persons."

The committee said that evidence it has secured "point to the existence of what is practically a state of war in important areas of our country, and in the production of the mineral which, with iron, constitutes the basis of the American industrial structure." The committee called upon the coal commission to put an end to "the far-reaching control of the operators over the homes of their employes, to the abuses of liberty by public officials paid by the operators, to the suppression of peaceful activities through injunction and military force."

Maintaining that it has scores of affidavits relating to interferences with the liberties of individuals in Logan county, W. Va., the committee said it believed these gave a picture "of conditions in which the rights and the very lives of people are not safe from unjustifiable suppression and assault."

Details concerning nearly 200 interferences with the rights of individuals and assaults upon them were submitted by the committee.

## SHUT DOWN AVERTED BY GARMENT WORKERS

New York, Aug. 18.—Acting as a mediator between warring submanufacturers and jobbers, officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union averted a general shutdown that would involve 50,000 workers and lose an entire season to this industry.

Sharp differences between the manufacturers and jobbers have increased the past several weeks, and it finally reached the point where the manufacturers threatened to close their plants.

It was then that President Sigman and associate officers of the international union invited the two groups of business men to meet with them in conference.

"If the break comes between jobbers and submanufacturers," the unionists said in their note, "the workers in the trade will be plunged into the fight and compelled to take sides against their will. In the interests of the industry as a whole, and as a measure of self protection, we feel that we have the right and duty to exhaust every possibility of averting the threatening calamity."

The employers accepted the invitation and at a conference a committee of nine members, representing the three organizations, was appointed to study the situation and make recommendations. The conference made this declaration in favor of the union shop:

"All parties recognize the necessity for the immediate elimination of the non-union shop and to that end a subcommittee of the representatives of the associations and the union should be and was appointed to determine the most practical way of solving this difficulty, so that all work may be performed in union shops."

### ERIE ROAD CENSURED; IGNORES LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The railroad labor board has reiterated its recent decision that the Erie railroad is violating the transportation act by contracting work. This road originated the contract system, and has persisted in its use, despite disapproval by the railroad labor board. Company officials pay no attention to the board's edicts.

### WILL VOTE ON PENSION

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly of the Ohio state federation of labor announces that the campaign for old age pension signatures is a success. The petitions have been filed with the secretary of state and November 3 next Ohio citizens will vote for or against an old-age pension law.

### STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Fairmont, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The annual convention of the West Virginia state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning September 10.

Mansfield, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention, which will convene in this city.

### CLOAK MAKERS CONDEMN "EDUCATIONAL" LEAGUE

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The creaking machinery of the trade union educational league has been hard hit by organized garment workers, who have expelled two members who belong to this communist group.

Charges against the two garment workers stated that through caucus meetings, planned and carried out by the league, and directed by persons not belonging to the garment workers' union, attempts were made to control the union.

The joint board, representing all garment workers' unions in this city, appointed a committee to consider the charges. Two reports were presented, but the board accepted the minority report. It declared that the trade union educational league is an opposition organization to the garment workers' union, and recommended that those members or officers who would not withdraw from it should be expelled from the union.

The board's action carries with it condemnation of all who would, by belonging to such leagues and groups, endeavor to rule the union and manipulate its affairs from the outside.

### KENTUCKY IS BACKWARD

Washington, Aug. 18.—Kentucky is one of the backward states in regard to hour legislation for women, according to a bulletin issued by the United States women's bureau on "Women in Kentucky Industries." That state permits a 10-hour day and a 60-hour week. It has no law prohibiting night work for women and no law requiring one day of rest in seven.

It is stated that these long hours are a "decided menace not only to the health of the women themselves but to their efficient employment in industry and the well-being of the community of which they form a part.

"That this drain on strength and vitality—the unavoidable accompaniment of long working hours—is not essential to successful production is illustrated by the fact that many establishments were found to be operating satisfactorily with much shorter hours."

### CAN'T SUE LABOR UNION

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 18.—Superior Court Judge Harding has ruled that labor organizations can not be sued in this state.

The decision was made in connection with a suit for $10,000 damages against the United Textile Workers of America, because the local union expelled one P. E. Tucker. Attorneys for the union held that a voluntary organization can not be sued, and this was upheld by the court.

### STATE COSSACK IS JAILED

Logan, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Noah Kincaid, a member of the state cossacks, has been sentenced to five years for killing a mine foreman. Killing ordinary miners, however, is a crime that is not being punished in this section of the state.

### CIGARMAKERS GAIN

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—Organized cigarmakers in this city have negotiated wage increases.

### DAUGHERTY IGNORES HIGH COURT DECISION

Washington, Aug. 18.—Attorney General Daugherty announces that "the government" will not contest the recent decision by the St. Paul federal court that the interstate commerce commission may authorize the merging of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads.

The United States supreme court ruled that the combination is a violation of the anti-trust law and that it should be dissolved. Attorney General Daugherty conducted this case, and the court's decision was haled as a great victory "for the peepul."

The Southern Pacific then asked the interstate commerce commission to legalize the combination under the transportation act, which permits roads to combine.

The commission granted the request. The result was a decision by the supreme court that the combination is illegal under the anti-trust law, and a decision by the commerce commission that the combination is legal under the transportation law.

Attorney General Daugherty asked the St. Paul federal court to order the Southern Pacific to obey the mandate of the supreme court, but the St. Paul judges upheld the interstate commerce commission. The decision will now stand, and the supreme court's edict will be quietly ignored. This policy is favored by business interests and by the holders of stock to the value of $250,000,000.

### WOULD IMPORT BAKERS TO BREAK STRIKE

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The bakery industry is raising the "shortage of labor" cry, and attempts are made to import European bakery workers.

Officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union have received information from sister organizations in Germany and Austria that bakery workers of these countries are urged to come to the United States under conditions which are in violation of immigration laws.

"Ignorant of the conditions in our own country and unable to furnish their own transportation, these men are at the mercy of their exploiters from the first day of their arrival," says Editor Hohmann of the Bakers' Journal.

Officers of organized bakers in this country believe that the Ward baking company may have more than a passing knowledge of this attempted importation. The Ward concern has branches in many cities and has locked out thousands of bakery workers in an attempt to establish the anti-union shop.

### CAN'T INDUCE LABOR TO LEAVE GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18.—The house of representatives does not propose that labor agents shall come into this state and induce wage workers to leave. Under an amendment to the general tax act, each labor agent in the state must, in addition to paying a $1,000 tax, give a bond approved by the state commissioner of commerce and labor, to protect creditors of each person sent out of the state by labor agents.

### MUSICIANS RAISE WAGES

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 18.—By raising wages $7.50 a week organized musicians in this city have re-established rates of two years ago. Practically all theater managers agree to the change.

### OPPOSE PRISON-MADE GOODS

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—The Maryland state federation of labor has started a campaign against prison-made goods, and asks all affiliates to appoint committees to aid this movement.

## FRENZIED FINANCE IS EASY FOR I. W. W.

San Francisco, August 18.—"The propaganda sheets of the I. W. W. never contain any financial reports," writes Editor Scharrenberg of the Seamen's Journal. "No doubt there is good reason for this. The private detectives who so often work their way to power and influence among the fellow workers are not all anxious to acquaint the rabble with details of receipts and expenditures.

"Of course, some sort of a bluff is made at auditing books when the solidarity howlers meet in annual convention. Just how this so-called auditing is carried on may be seen by turning to page 84 of the minutes of the wobblies' last general convention, held at Chicago, Nov. 13 to Dec. 5, 1922. Here is the wobbly auditors' report, in part:

> "For the months of April and May, 1921, in old cash book, we were unable to find any receipts or cashed checks for 79 entries which totaled $3,164.46. These receipts were evidently misplaced. * * * We, therefore, find the books correct.

"Talk about frenzied finance! Certainly, some nerve is required to call such a farcical ceremony an auditing committee's report. Over $3,000 expended and neither receipts nor cancelled checks in sight! And yet the books are found 'correct.' No wonder so many gents of shady reputation like to hang around the wobbly cash box!"

### VICIOUS INJUNCTION AROUSES TRADE UNIONS

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Federal Judge Carpenter's injunction against organized ladies' garment workers has aroused trade unionists of this city, and the local federation of labor has ordered a conference of organized workers to consider this latest court order. In issuing the call, John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation, said:

"A most alarming situation confronts organized labor as the result of an injunction issued by Judge Carpenter in the federal district court. This is not the ordinary injunction issued in the federal and state courts in labor disputes. There is no strike or lockout involved here.

"This injunction has for its chief purpose the stoppage of the organizing campaign engaged in by the ladies' garment workers, assisted by the Chicago federation of labor. It prevents us from even asking workers to join the union."

### RIGGERS WANT INCREASE

New York, Aug. 18.—Derrick men and riggers, affiliated with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, are demanding a wage increase of $1 a day. These workers are now conferring with employers. Their four-days' strike interfered with large building operations throughout the city.

### TO VOTE ON CONVENTION

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Conventions of stove mounters will hereafter be held every three years, provided the membership approves same. This decision was made at the convention of the Stove Mounters' International union in this city.

### BOILERMAKERS STRIKE

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Several hundred boilermakers in the bay district suspended work to enforce a wage increase. Included in the walkout are caulkers, chippers, drillers and helpers.

## VICTIMIZE WORKERS WHO JOIN TRADE UNION

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 18.—The Highland Park manufacturing company is attempting to terrorize members of the United Textile Workers' union by discharging them and then forcing them to vacate the company houses.

Fourteen men and women who are active in the union have been discharged this summer. The latest victims are Carrie Parker, William Young, Annie Langley, and the latter's mother. Miss Parker was employed at the mills for 12 years and is the sole support of a widowed mother and an orphaned sister. Young was employed for 34 years, starting when he was but 9 years old. He never went to school a day in a long life that has been given to a textile corporation that now discharges him because he joins a trade union. He is ordered to vacate a house that he has occupied for years. Although owned by the company, Young looked upon the little home as his own. He improved it all these years and planted a peach orchard on the premises.

Miss Langley was employed in the mills for seven years. Her mother's discharge was because of the system under which the company houses is operated. When one employe who lives in a company house is discharged, all other members of the family are discharged, as only employes are permitted to live in a company house.

Efforts have been made to secure the reinstatement of these employes, but it is agreed that not until a proper organization is perfected by these workers will textile corporations cease their victimizing policy.

### FOOD COSTS INCREASE

Washington, Aug. 18.—The United States bureau of labor statistics reports food costs increased in the following cities during the month from June 15 to July 15: Fall River, Milwaukee and Peoria, 5 per cent; Detroit and Portland, Me., 4 per cent; Denver and New Haven, 3 per cent; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Savannah and Scranton, 2 per cent; Atlanta, Dallas, Omaha, Portland, Ore., 1 per cent; St. Paul, 1 per cent; Little Rock, Pittsburgh and Richmond, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Louisville and Charleston, S. C., reported decreases of about one-half of 1 per cent.

All of the above cities, except Dallas, Charleston and Portland, Ore., reported increases for the year period, July 15, 1922, to July 15, 1923. Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh led with an 8 per cent gain. Atlanta and Omaha were lowest with 1 per cent increase.

### WILL URGE 48-HOUR WEEK

Lewiston, Maine, Aug. 18.—An educational campaign in behalf of the proposed 48-hour law was perfected at a meeting in this city of the executive board of the Maine state federation of labor. The law will be voted on at a special election, to be held October 16.

### CO-OP. MOVEMENT PAYS

Maryville, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Rochdale co-operative society at this place reports a net profit of $2,120.81 for the first six months of this year. It has a reserve fund of $7,372.57, and its total resources are $19,278.28.

### CARPENTERS UNITE

Superior, Ariz., Aug. 18.—Carpenters at this place organized and affiliated with the regular trade union movement.

## GENERAL STRIKE PLAN NOT FAVORED IN QUEBEC

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 18.—The trades and labor council of this city unanimously disapproved a general strike of Canadian Pacific railroad employes to force the withdrawal of troops from the steel strike area of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. Miners in the strike area became tangled up with a communist movement and broke their contract, for the alleged purpose of forcing the troops to be recalled. The district was suspended by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers. Since then the steel strikers have declared their strike off, while the cloud climbers have nothing to show for their "revolutionary tactics."

In opposing a general strike, the local central body declared that past experience "has demonstrated the futility of such a course, as it tends to mislead the workers, creates confusion in their ranks and plunges them into a state of chaos, which ultimately destroys confidence in organized labor.

"We can not but feel that the machinery of state is being used to a certain extent in an effort to browbeat the workers into submission; that starving wages are being paid and that deplorable working conditions prevail.

"We, therefore reiterate our demand for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the whole situation in the Sydney Mines district."

### BLACKLIST LEGALIZED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

New York, Aug. 18.—State Supreme Court Judge Carswell has made a record as an injunction judge by ordering two members of the West Wash Drivers' union, who were discharged because of union affiliation, not to seek employment in any similar concern in the borough of Brooklyn until December 18, 1924.

The injunction is a direct indorsement of the blacklist. The unionists are discharged because they belong to the union, and now the bosses secure a court order against them seeking employment in one of the most populous sections of Greater New York.

### BREAD DEALERS GOUGE

New York, Aug. 18.—"The retailer is responsible for the continued high price of bread in New York," declared Mrs. Louise Reed Welzmiller, deputy commissioner for public markets. Her view sums up the conclusion reached by the bureau of public markets after an investigation of wholesale bakers and 1,500 out of the 3,000 retail bakers in this city. The inspectors discovered that the "pound loaf," sold by retail bakers, weighed anywhere from 10½ to 16 ounces.

"Water bread should not be on the market," declared Mrs. Welzmiller. She said that a profit to the retailer of one cent a loaf would be ample, pointing out that the profits from 12 loaves a day would represent in a year the income from a $1,000 Liberty bond, and on the value of the commodity handled would represent a charge of 14 per cent. Profits ranging from 2 to 4 cents a loaf represent an actual profit to the retailer of 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

### WANT FREIGHT RATES CUT

Casper, Wyo., Aug. 18.—Alarmed at the increasing use of natural gas in this city, local coal dealers have asked the state public service commission to reduce the intrastate freight rate on coal. The dealers say that coal must be cut to under $10 a ton, and preferably $8 or $9 to compete with gas.

### RAILROADS PROSPER

New York, Aug. 18.—A return of 5.47 per cent on their tentative valuation is reported by 194 class 1 railroads for June. In the same month last year these carriers made a net operating income of 4.86 per cent.

### HUGE RUBBER PROFITS

New York, Aug. 18.—The last six months the United States rubber company made a net profit of $4,572,861. This was after interest was paid, and depreciation and other charges met.

## IMPERIALIST POLICY TRACED TO BUSINESS

Williamsport, Mass., Aug. 18.—A desire to secure raw material without being "gouged" is one of the elements of imperialism, said W. S. Culbertson, vice chairman of the United States tariff commission, in discussing the handling and distribution of the world's raw material, before the institute of politics.

"It is futile to argue to a nation that the channels of international trade usually are open and that supplies of raw material usually are available," said Dr. Culbertson. "The difficulty is not that they can not at almost all times get the supplies which they need. The difficulty is that first they suspect that the foreign combination is gouging them and, secondly, that they fear that raw materials, under the control of other political power than their own, may be cut off.

"In the chaotic and anarchistic organization of international relations, nations inevitably desire to control their own affairs. A company like the United States rubber company invests capital in the East Indies in order to secure its supply of raw material. This reaching out into other areas is common among commercial groups and illustrates the desire of economic units to be self-sufficing. This desire reflects itself in commercial policy and is emphasized by national industries to be self-sufficing in case of war.

"Fear and suspicion then are fundamental factors in determining the psychology of imperialism. Their causes are by no means imaginary."

Dr. Culbertson said that the importance of the psychological element in modern imperialism must be clear by this time. The producers' and the sellers' interests are very important factors, he said, in shaping business practices and in influencing the policy of nations.

### "SWASHBUCKLE" CHARGE DENIED BY COAL MINERS

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers have forwarded a vigorous protest to the United States coal commission because of its charge that the miners are making irresponsible statements. In its last report the coal commission said:

"The loose and often swashbuckling literature that emerges on occasions from the legal and publicity departments of both sides is a constant incitement to trouble."

In their disapproval of this reference to them, the mine workers show that they have no legal department in connection with their presentation of its case to the commission.

"As far as this organization is concerned, it has kept well within the bounds of truth and propriety in this matter," the unionists say.

### IMMIGRANTS DUPED

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 18.—Wage workers from Scotland made affidavit that they were induced to come to Canada under false promises. The affidavits have been placed in the hands of officers of the central body, and President Tom Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has been asked to present these cases to the Dominion immigration department.

The central body also recommends that labor organizations in Great Britain, through the fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, be notified of industrial conditions in Canada, and that they, in turn, inform their members of the risks they incur in coming to Canada, through the intermediary of transportation companies or other companies interested in immigration schemes.

### TIMBER USED TOO FAST

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 18.—Timber in the United States is used four or five times as fast as it grows, Colonel H. S. Graves, director of the Yale forest school, told a forestry conference here. He pointed out that although three-quarters of the original soft wood forests have been cut down, the United States still has a supply second only to that of Russia.